

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1836.

No. 29. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,

FOR DANL. BRADFORD,

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the year.

WEEKLY.

For one year in advance, \$2 50

If not paid at the end of 6 months, \$3 00

within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

Square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$1 00; weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

J. B. JOHNSON

TAKES pleasure in returning his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last ten years, and would respectfully inform them, that he has taken into partnership Mr. HENRY CRUMBAUGH, who will give his undivided attention to the shop. The business will be conducted and known under the firm of JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH.

Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky May 5, 1836--18-3u

JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH

Have on hand a fine assortment of SADDLERY; Iron band leather TRUNKS, a first rate article; English BRIDLE LEATHERS, Single and Double, of the best quality; together with a good assortment of all other articles usually kept by Saddlers, which they offer at a reasonable profit.

Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky May 5, 1836--18-3u

BLACKSMITHING.

SIMEON SHY

INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street opposite O. Keen, esp., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call. March 4, 1836--9-1f

DENTISTRY.

DR. HARRIS, Dentist, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHOENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only. March 4, 1836--29-1f

RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAILORING AND SILK DYEING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms. JOHN FISHER. Lex. May 12, 1836--20-2m

\$400 REWARD

Will be given for the apprehension of a fellow who is said to be PHILIP HART. This fellow, on the 4th inst, attempted to take the life of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. B. J. Wallace, on this place—having entered the house in daytime, while Mr. W. had stepped out, and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife, and has since fled in the direction to Lexington, Ky. Said Hart is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slenderly made, with black hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and had at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock, and sometimes wears a light drab box coat; no other clothing recollected. From the description given, he is supposed to have been seen two days afterwards, at Bell's, Three Forks, in Barren county, and was enquiring his way to Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment against him.

The above reward, which has been raised by many respectable citizens of this place and Logan county, will be given to any person or persons who may apprehend said Hart and deliver him to the proper authorities.

The subscription paper is in the hands of the editor of the Russellville Ky. Advertiser.

Papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above, and by so doing, further the ends of justice.

Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

The Barry Monument

All those gentlemen who hold subscription papers for funds, for the erection of the above Monument, will be good enough to return them immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee. May 23, 1836--22-1f



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[Public, No. 19.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General sixty thousand dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For Clerks, machinist, and messenger in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty five thousand dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand dollars.

For the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive building, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Comptroller, eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Auditor, fourteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to the seventh of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of stationary, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following sums, viz:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including copying, and expenses incurred in consequence of the burning of the Treasury building, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Auditor, five hundred dollars.

For the office of the Third Auditor, six hundred dollars.

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, seven hundred dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for two hundred thousand parcels, cost of printing patents, and cost of books for patent records, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

For tract books, other articles of books and stationary, furniture, advertising, and all other items of contingent expenses, including office rent for additional rooms required for writing patents, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For translations, and for expenses of passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.

For stating and printing public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, the sum of two thousand one hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of said buildings, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs, furniture, and for rent amounting to three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to extra clerks when employed in said office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For messenger in the Bounty Land Bureau, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of Indian Affairs, for thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, six hundred dollars.

For the compensation to the clerk and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissioner General of Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses in said office, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Quartermaster General, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in said office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the

office of the Surgeon General, eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau, one thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said Bureau, one thousand dollars.

For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For messengers in the Pension Office, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salaries of two additional watchmen, to assist in watching the buildings of the War Department, and the additional houses occupied by officers thereof, including one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the services of those employed in eighteen hundred and thirty-five, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of building, three thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks, draughtsman, and messenger in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent of the southwest executive building, and the watchmen, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs, engines, and improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendency of the buildings, making up blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.

For additional clerk hire for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seven cents.

For the services of a topographer and mapmaker for obtaining materials and drawing maps of the several States and Territories, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General in Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Louisiana, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, fifteen hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Mississippi, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary appointed by the President to sign all patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States, per act of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Principal and Assistant Librarians, and for contingent expenses of the library and pay of messenger, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For services rendered by Charles N. W. Mehan, as assistant in the Library, at one dollar and fifty cents per diem, Sundays excepted, during the sitting of Congress, from December second eighteen hundred and thirty-three, to March fourth eighteen hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to laborers employed in the various operations of the Mint, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, wastage, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, including sixteen thousand dollars for arrearages in eighteen hundred and thirty-five, fifty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For expenses incident to the introduction of new machinery and apparatus, including the application of steam power to coinage, and improvements in the melting and refining department, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, fuel, stationary, and printing, six thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For arrearages of the expenses of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, for eighteen hundred and thirty-five, in addition to an unexpended balance of appropriation of eighteen hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-five cents, three thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty cents.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Arkansas, including fuel, stationary, printing, and distribution of the laws and journals, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationary, printing, and incidental expenses, nine thousand four hundred and six dollars.

For arrearages of the expenses of the Legislative Council of Florida, nine hundred and eighty dollars and sixty cents.

For allowance to the Assistant Counsel, and District Attorney, under the acts for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, eighty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the expenses of printing the records of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the term of eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and the Judges of the Orphans' Courts of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Courts, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the District Attorney and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, also jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and preceding year; and, likewise, for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, three hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions, granted by special acts of Congress, one

thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of lamps, oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, two hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and seven cents.

For a light-house on a proper site, at or near Michigan city, Indiana, in addition to a former appropriation, made thirty-ninth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For a light-house on a proper site, at Pottawamie island, at the entrance of Green bay, in Lake Michigan, in addition to a former appropriation, made thirty-ninth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For a light-house or beacon light on one of the piers at the harbor of Oswego, on Lake Ontario, in addition to former appropriations, twelve hundred dollars.

For the removal of the light-house now on the north end of Goat island, near the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, in addition to former appropriations, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For erecting a frame building for a beacon light, at the end of west pier at the mouth of Black river, Ohio, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For finishing and securing the foundation of the beacon light at Cunningham creek, Ohio, two hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

To make good a deficiency in the funds for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, as established by the acts of sixteenth July, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and third May, eighteen hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expense in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, under the act of seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Ohio, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For surveying the public lands in the Michigan peninsula, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Michigan Territory, west of the lake, and in Wisconsin Territory, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Illinois and Missouri, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Mississippi, ten thousand dollars.

For surveys south of the thirty-first degree north latitude, by the Surveyor General of Alabama, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For survey of the Creek lands, one thousand dollars.

For survey of the public lands and private land claims, by the Surveyor General of Florida, sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For survey of the public lands and private land claims, by the Surveyor General of Louisiana, thirty five thousand dollars.

For surveying public lands by the Surveyor General of Arkansas, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, and Russia, thirty six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the secretaries of legation to France, Spain, and Russia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the charges des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central America, New Grenada, Prussia, and Venezuela, sixty three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the drogoman to the legation of the United States to Turkey, and for contingent expenses of that legation, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfits of Ministers to Great Britain, France, and Spain, twenty seven thousand dollars.

For outfits of charges des affaires to Mexico, Prussia, and Peru thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, twelve thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand dollars.

For completing Digest of Commercial Regulations of Foreign Countries, under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the third of March, eight-

teen hundred and thirty one, five hundred and eighty eight and eighty three dollars and thirty four cents.

For the erection of a Custom House at New York, in addition to former appropriations, three hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the public ware-house at Baltimore, seventeen thousand dollars.

For completing the Custom House at New Bedford, and enclosing the lot, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, five thousand seven hundred dollars and twenty-three cents.

For paying certain inhabitants of West Florida, now citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi, the claims passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, one thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty one cents.

For the payment of certain certificates, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, thirty-seven thousand four hundred fifty five dollars and seventy six cents.

For the payment of certain certificates, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, thirty-seven thousand four hundred fifty five dollars and seventy six cents.

For clerk hire and other expenses in relation to the Northern Boundary Agency, being a balance due to William Browne on that account, two thousand seven hundred thirty two dollars and twenty cents; these two last appropriations to be carried to the credit of said Browne, on account of contingencies of foreign intercourse.

For arrangements for the service of astronomer, assistants, and incidental expenses incurred in making astronomical observations during the year eighteen hundred and thirty two, to provide for the taking of certain observations, preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio: *Provided*, the compensation to the principal astronomer and assistants shall not exceed that granted, under the appropriation for the same service, of eighteen hundred and thirty three, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars.

For compensation to James H. Kelle, for his services as messenger, in conveying the final report of the Commissioners for the adjustment of private land claims, five hundred dollars.

For the payment of claims of Lieutenant Colonel W. Lawrence and others, being part of an appropriation made by the act of the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for these objects, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, re-appropriated on the twentieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and again carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, three hundred and forty seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For the expense of medals and swords for Colonel Croghan and others, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For the expense of bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For the survey of the coast of the United States, eighty thousand dollars.

For the Governor, judges, secretaries, district attorneys, and marshals, and contingent expenses of the Wisconsin Territory, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council and to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses of said territory, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For the public buildings and library of said territory, twenty five thousand dollars.

For enlarging and repairing the custom house, and purchasing additional land therefor, at Bath, in the State of Maine, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of public buildings at Staten Island, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of a survey of lots in the town of Galena, Illinois, to be made by the Surveyor General of Missouri and Illinois, under an act of Congress approved the fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, one thousand dollars.

For a custom house in Boston, addition to a former appropriation, two hundred thousand dollars.

For a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Marshall, five hundred dollars.

For payment for printing, printing, and binding the documents ordered to be printed by Gales & Seaton, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object, in the act of May the fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty five, five thousand six hundred and six dollars and eight cents of the second series of the said publication shall be distributed in the same manner as were the volumes of the first series, by the joint resolution of the 10th of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the War and Navy Departments, and of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, to lay before Congress, in lieu of the statement now required by law during the first week in each annual session of Congress, a statement of the expenditures made them respectively from the contingent funds of their respective departments and offices; that of the Secretary of State to include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as settled upon the certificate of the President; said statements to be abstracts of the accounts with the names of all persons to whom payments have been made and the amount paid to each.

aries of the Treasury, of the War and Navy Departments, and of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, to lay before Congress, in lieu of the statement now required by law during the first week in each annual session of Congress, a statement of the expenditures made them respectively from the contingent funds of their respective departments and offices; that of the Secretary of State to include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as settled upon the certificate of the President; said statements to be abstracts of the accounts with the names of all persons to whom payments have been made and the amount paid to each.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved May 14th, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[OFFICIAL—From the Globe.]
As an act of justice to Major General Scott, we publish the following official letter, recently received at the War Department, from that officer:

Head Quarters, Army of Florida,
St. Augustine, May 11, 1836.
Sir: Much indisposed, I have been waiting for the arrival of a steamer, in order to write to you, for I have much to report and explain. After a long delay, the boat is come, and yet I am scarcely able to hold my head for twenty minutes at a time.

With this you will receive a copy of Brig. Gen. Clinch's report of his march from Tampa Bay, and copies of several other letters from the same source.

It will be seen from the latter of those communications, that the Indians have already recommenced their depredations and murders in the Fort Drane vicinity, and that there is but little hopes of embarking any respectable number of the inhabitants as mounted men, to aid in their own defence. I had, under the circumstances, authorized Clinch to raise in the usual form, and to muster into service, eighty or one hundred. Such addition to the nine companies of United States troops here, would, I suppose, be sufficient to secure and free that frontier of the enemy, an order having been given by me to remount Wharton's detachment of United States dragoons from the spare horses of the wagon train. I learn that about sixty mounts can be furnished him in full.

I have consented to retain Fort King, and many days ago approval of the reinforcement of an additional company being sent there.

The resignation of Brigadier General Clinch was forwarded a week ago. The army will lose in this officer one of its best commanders. In the same package a like tender, on the part of Captain Thurston, was forwarded. On the earnest solicitation of each, founded on private interests of the utmost importance, they were allowed to retire (about this time) from the army, and to await the decision of the War Department. I soon afterwards learned that Captain Thurston would much have preferred a leave of absence. If his resignation had not been accepted, I trust that such indulgence may be accorded. He is highly gifted for any kind of war; but, from his knowledge of this country and the enemy, he would be of the greatest value on the commencement of hostilities. Perhaps, with handsome promotion, he may be permanently retained in the army. He is worthy of a Lieutenant Colonelcy.

When Clinch shall retire, the command in that quarter will devolve on Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead, every way capable, if his health were better. He is very infirm, from extreme fatigue, and I can scarcely walk or mount his horse. Brigadier General Clinch recommends him to leave of absence, for the recovery of his health, and as soon as I can spare Major General Gates or Major Heintzelman, I will send a leave to the Lt. Colonel, whose recent services, independent of all former claims, entitled him to high consideration.

I enclose a copy of my order, No. 46. General Easton is engaged in mounting two companies of his regiment, using the horses of his baggage train, with wagon saddles. Some few common saddles will be purchased to complete the number wanted. About eighty five mounts I can spare, but he obtained with very little cost to the United States, for the horses will be wanted on the return of cold weather, and in the mean time, they could not be sold this side of Tallahassee for ten per centum of their value.

The two mounted regular companies will be worth more than twice the number of foot. The men are now a little awkward in the saddle. In a week they will be quite respectable, and, after two months, twice as effective as mounted volunteers. Forty men of Dimmick's company, the only one here at the time, were hastily mounted on the 7th, and sent to pursue a trail seen about five miles from this place. The citizens who went out as guides, after travelling some eight miles, declared that the signs were simply those of the country cattle, and the captain returned. On the morning of the 8th, we received a report that a party of Indians were at the Matanzas; had captured the slaves of Hernandez and Dupont; and would not doubt destroy the fixtures at both plantations. Capt. Dimmick was again hastily mounted and dispatched. At a little distance from Dupont's place a small party of the enemy were overtaken; at least three killed and seven wounded. Dimmick lost a

private killed, and had a sergeant and three privates wounded. Two of his horses were also killed. The Indians as usual, availed themselves of a near haunch, and fought better than they have commonly done. They lost their horses and pack, of which they had robbed the plantations. All Dupont's negroes escaped, but the enemy had secured three belonging to Hernandez. It is hoped they will also escape, on being next approached by the horse. Lieutenant Irwin, with Saunderson's company, which it is proposed to keep mounted, will march out to-morrow to Dupont place, where a company of foot will be placed in garrison. The families and negroes I hope will soon be rescued. Every thing South has been long destroyed.

The handsome check given to the enemy on the 8th will render him more cautious. Without horses, succor, would not have arrived till the neighborhood had been devastated.

Both on the 7th and 8th, application was made for volunteers from the South Carolina foot. One man marched with Dimmick the first day; the same man and six others the second. The time of these troops being out between the 8th and 20th, no more would volunteer, either to go by water, on foot, or horseback. On inquiry, it was found useless to issue an order, as Colonel Brisbane could not pledge himself that it would be obeyed. He was, on the contrary, certain that it would be disregarded. Goodwin's regiment of horse was already across the St. John's at Jacksonville, and the remaining companies of regulars (four) were at Picolain, engaged in handling and securing the public property at that depot. Merchant's company had a few days before gone to Gary's Ferry, where it will establish itself for the summer, &c.

I have been using every measure in my power to cause a company of mounted volunteers to be raised on this side of the St. John's, to aid the inhabitants to defend the country. I would prefer that the company should consist of at least sixty-four privates, but have offered to accept one with forty and give it three officers. It is very doubtful whether that minimum can be engaged. With such a company, under tolerable officers, the two companies of mounted regulars, and the three of foot, I do not doubt that entire security may be given to the whole of the remaining settlements.

The little United States steamer, the *Essayon*, will be useful in effecting the same object. By frequently passing up the river as far as Lake George, it will be rendered very hazardous for parties of Indians to cross the river to join in depredations in the Alachua frontier, or on this side of the St. John's. The parties which infest those districts cannot, I think, exceed one hundred and fifty in the whole. Sixty Indians, however, but for the presence of regulars, would depopulate this part of the territory in a season.

I have received no report from Colonel Smith, who from Tampa went up the Peace Creek: none has been received from Col. Lindsay, who was left on the 20th ult. on the Big Wytheacochee, preparing a fortified camp for his wagons, before scouring the forks. From the bad dispositions of the Alabama regiment, his principal force, I expect to hear that the duty of that column has been slurred over.

But the most extraordinary and disgraceful delinquency committed by any corps, has occurred in the expedition entrusted to Major Reed. He has not descended to report to me; but from Governor Call's letter that was forwarded to Washington, I infer that the Major scarcely looked into the Wytheacochee.

His written orders, drawn up by Colonel Gadsden, directed him "to penetrate as far into the interior as may be found practicable and consistent with the security of your command." And I said to him on each of the two days, the strongest and most precise terms, that he would ascend the river to the first impediment in its navigation, which was understood to be 12 miles up. I desired him to sketch the windings and the banks of the river and particularly to note a site with wood at hand and as near the fall as practicable, for a military post, the importance of which I fully explained. This man has, at Tallahassee, raised a statement to be made, declaring that I had refused him permission to ascend the Wytheacochee; and again, presuming the statement to have been furnished by him, he denies having ever heard that possibly he might find a block-house and garrison established on the river. Now, I affirm, that it was generally known throughout the right wing of the army, that it was just possible that Major McLenore (a highly meritorious Floridian) had made such establishment. The possibility was mentioned to Major Reed; and although Colonel Gadsden, by accident, omitted the subject in the letter of instructions, yet, when the Major saw half of a flat ridely out in two, that which was extremely doubtful before became a matter of the most perfect certainty; and if the Major had been bound home with other orders, it immediately became his imperative duty to go instantly to the relief of his countrymen. The flat could never have belonged to the Indians; and it would not have been destroyed, if the garrison had returned by water to the Suwanee, and Major Reed knew it could only have returned by water.

Associated with such officers and men, no man's honor is safe. An act of sheer cowardice is supported by at least two distinct falsehoods.

I must again repeat, that although I believe that 800 or a fewer regulars might easily beat the whole of the Seminole warriors, if they would stand, yet at

least 3,000 of the best troops are required to finish this war.

I have written the foregoing, sick and in haste. In a few days I hope to be well again, when I shall attempt to give succinctly the causes which have defeated my operations, the first of which is the late day on which I was ordered to Florida.

I remain, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
Brig. Gen. JONES,
Adj. Gen. U. S. Army.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

It begins to be very commonly doubted whether the opposition are serious in proposing two such feeble candidates as Harrison and White for the support of the different factions which compose their party. For our own part we have no doubt that the election of either of those men would be a surprise and a mortification to the very persons who have brought them forward—they would be as much chagrined at their own success as was the poor old faggot-gatherer, who called so pathetically on death to relieve him from his miseries, when the king of terrors, sometimes irreverently called Old Bones, unexpectedly presented himself. If either of those candidates possess any merits to recommend them, they are merely negative merits—merits which belong to the inanimate or the unreasonable creation—they have none of the positive qualifications which are required in the chief magistrate of a nation, foresight, firmness, promptness in emergency, moral courage, mental resource. Either Harrison or White would prove a second edition of King Log.

King Log did not remove the deposits; he puts no veto on the acts of his Congress; he frightened no foreign nations into the payment of their debts to his government; but he quietly in the mud, suffered his cabinet to crawl all over him and do their will and pleasure, and was heartily despised by both rival parties, the pipers and the croakers. President Log, if by any unexpected misfortune he should be elected, would be equally useless, equally insignificant, equally despised. We have little doubt that the intelligent portion of the Whig party, setting aside office seekers, who of course sacrifice all other considerations to their own interest, are heartily ashamed of both these candidates, and would be much better satisfied with the election of Mr. Van Buren than with that of either of them.

Why, then, it will be asked, are these candidates held up for support? Merely to keep the party together for the present, and to prevent any of its members from falling off to the support of Van Buren and Johnson, until the time shall have arrived for ulterior operations. Our adversaries are fond of intrigue, of political ambushes, and sudden turns of party dexterity. We should not be surprised if, after all, on casting the electoral vote, both Harrison and White were deserted by their friends, and the vote of the Whig States were given for some other candidate. It has been found impossible to bring the southern Whigs to agree upon a northern candidate, and equally impossible to make the northern Whigs agree upon a southern one. Harrison and White are therefore the candidates *pro tempore*, the men of straw with whom the mass of the party is amused for the present, while it is unlikely that Webster, whose friends claim the single State of Massachusetts, or perhaps some yet unnamed political leader, is destined to receive the entire electoral vote of the party. To show that we do not speak in this matter without grounds, we quote a paragraph from the Boston Centinel, a thorough going Whig paper. After saying that the respective divisions of the Whig party, though supporting different candidates, are all agreed in dislike of Mr. Van Buren, that journal proceeds as follows:

"[How then are the opposition to settle the matter of precedence? By the most simple of all modes. It is admitted on all hands, that as between the three opposition candidates, Mr. Webster is the most popular in some states, General Harrison in others, and Judge White in another class of states. Let then the Whigs indulge their personal preferences to a reasonable extent, and no farther: in those states where Mr. Webster takes the lead, an electoral ticket for him, should be agreed upon, but who, in the event of his not proving the most formidable candidate in the whole Union, would be willing to cast their votes in favor of either of the other Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in good faith, and systematically, and by such means alone, Mr. Van Buren can be defeated with certainty, and the opposition come off triumphantly."

ADDRESS.
To the "Ladies' Legion," on the presentation of a Flag by Miss HENRIETTA AUSTIN, Lexington, June 3d, 1835.
GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS.—At the request of my dear Mrs. Holley, and in the name of my country, I present you a Flag, designed by Gen. Austin, and kindly executed by my young friend, Miss James.
This flag, gentlemen, is historic. The British Union Jack, in the corner, represents, our Anglo-Saxon origin. The

thirteen stripes, our immediate descent from the United States of the North.—The Sun, the radiant Sun, is Texas.—The head of WASHINGTON in the centre of the sun—his name under—and "In his example there is safety" over it, show our attachment to his principles.—The rays which emanate from the head of the FATHER OF LIBERTY, represent the light of Liberty, or "Lux Libertatis," which is to illuminate, not only Texas, but Mexico—which is represented by the green border.

Take this flag, gentlemen; go plant it in the Land of Flowers; the land of the myrtle and the vine, the bay and the holley, our beautiful Texas. There let it flourish beside the undying oak. There let it take immortal root and reach the skies. There let it wave defiance to a perfidious foe. What trait would not quail before the light of that benignant countenance—the EXALT OF LIBERTY which illuminates the world? What perjured soldier would not hang his head and drop his arms, in view of greatness like that of WASHINGTON, whose words were TRUTH?

Go, ye generous and brave; I commend you to the heroic, the victorious, the magnanimous Houston. Go, fight the battles of my country; go, earn the gratitude of a NATION and win the smiles of her fair. "Do or Die," as honor bids. Suffer not a treacherous foe to call you coward, or perjurer. Make him, make the world feel the grandeur, the solemnity of moral worth, as well as the power of your rifles. Let this beautiful banner, which fair hands have wrought for you honor, and the thought of the youthful La Fayette, inseparable from the image of Washington, be your inspiration.

Remember, gentlemen, the immortal Laurel is indigenous in Texas. The sacred olive is no less congenial to its climate. Fair fingers will not be wanting to wreath them for your brow. Leave, I pray you, the Spanish moss crown for your LONELY Foe.

*Same Anon., after climbing the tree, (a live oak) endeavored to hide his "diminished head" in the surrounding moss.

The Flag was received by Dr. B. J. GAUSE, on behalf of the Legion, who made the following:

REPLY.
In behalf of the Ladies' Legion of the city of Lexington, I receive with emotions of the deepest sensibility this Flag. In their name do I now tender to that distinguished Lady, at whose solicitation you present it, and whose name is so intimately identified with the cause of Texas, their liveliest gratitude. To your friends, by whose skill it was designed and wrought, and to yourself, the organ of its presentation, we present the homage of our grateful acknowledgments.

In performing this, the public ceremony before we leave our native land, let me here, in the presence of our assembled fellow-citizens, and in the name and by the authority of those whose humble organ I am, express their deep and earnest belief, that the cause which impels them is not less just and holy than that which animated our forefathers in our own revolutionary struggle.

The occasion is not, perhaps, appropriate to enter into a detail of the origin of the Texian revolution, much less to recite the deep perfidy and inhuman atrocities by which its progress has been marked; let me rather indulge in the pleasing hope that since the author of these calamities is now a captive suing for life, Mexico will now feel how vain and futile is the effort to place a military yoke upon men "who know their rights and knowing dare maintain them." Should it, however, be otherwise—should another Santa Anna rise up, breathing war and devastation; should Texas yet be forced to consummate her revolution through more blood and more slaughter, then, Miss, will this Flag, with all the noble and glowing recollections which it inspires, float proudly to the battle and the breeze, with the hearts of men rallied under its folds who will remember that, as it was the gift of beauty, so shall it be defended by the arm of valor.

The scene here presented is well worthy the most serious reflection; and if anything ever partook of that which has been denominated the *moral sublime*, it is the zeal and ardor with which those assembled here are animated in the cause of human right and constitutional liberty. Cold philosophy may reason upon the effect, and sordid interest may calculate the profits and loss of embarking in an enterprise like the present, but it remains for patriotism, for freedom, and those who deserve to be free, throwing off all restraints, to rush at all times, regardless of all sordid calculations and selfish consideration, to the defence of human rights and to the protection and rescue of suffering freedom. Such are the feelings by which we are animated in our present undertaking. 'Tis no filthy lore that prompts us to the battle field of Texas; no desire to enrich ourselves in lands, which have been deluged in patriots' blood. Ours is, I trust, a far purer and nobler aspiration. It is to avenge the death of martyred heroes in the cause of Liberty. To rescue the graves of Crockett, and Travis, and Milam, and their compatriots, from the ruthless footsteps of an invading, mercenary and heartless Tyrant. When this is done, and the Flag which you have this day presented is planted upon the walls of the Alamo, our task will have been accomplished, and we shall return with free hearts to our native land, and with us we will bring this fair and beautiful banner, and lay it, unspolled, at the feet of those who knew how to appreciate hearts that are steeled against usurpa-

tion and tyranny. In doing this, however, should it be the lot of this devoted band to fall beneath the strong arm of the foe, each heart, looking to this Flag and remembering its glorious association with the Ladies of Lexington, will bear true in death to the cause of Texas and Liberty.

We are now, Miss, about to go to another land—your own bright and beautiful clime—to do what we can to rescue it from a yoke of military despotism, and to restore to the people of that land which was the birthplace of our nation; but the pain of the separation is almost extinguished in the consciousness that we are accompanied in our pilgrimage by the hopes and the prayers of the brave and beautiful. Yes, Miss, we will go—we will go, with the stern resolution of Freemen in the cause of Freedom.—And should you hear of us in the strife of battle, be assured you will hear of this Flag—your own proud and honored gift—waving in victory, or stained with the blood of the slain and the mangled bodies of those who now bow in veneration before it.

Kentucky has gained a reputation for deeds of chivalry, which the proudest might envy. Scarcely a battle field of the late war does not bear testimony to the honorable bearing, the lofty and unbending patriotism, and the magnificent bravery of her sons. It has been truly said of those, that they never knew danger, but to overcome it. And, may I be so bold as to say that the regiment which Col. Watson has been ordered to command, will never prove unworthy to the trust reposed in them; and that the plains of Texas will attest that her Alens, Davieses and Haris, have not all been destroyed by savage barbarity.

Again, let me assure you, that with feeling of no ordinary pleasure do I, as the organ of the Texan volunteers, accept from the Ladies of Lexington the Flag which has just been presented. To know that we have a monument of their kind feeling, regard and best wishes, will be to us in the darkest hours of privation, toil and trial, sufficient cause to bring us up under every difficulty. In conclusion, in the language of those of our countrymen who have gone before us, and who encountered tyranny in its most odious form, we here pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to defend it as the Flag of Freedom, and let its graceful folds wave on Texas free, or die in the effort.

NEW STORE.

(No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wallace's Book Store and J. R. Swift's Wholesale Grocery.)

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the City of New York, a complete assortment of

Dry Goods.

suitable for the present season; and having formed an agency in that City, to purchase and import his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloth; Black do
Violator, Brown do
Court Brown—new style
Invisible Green; Polish do
Bottle; Pea do
London Silk, Bronze do
Cord, Yellow, Grey
Silk, and other goods; Double do
Super Blue and Black do—cheap
Abbotsford Plaid—new style
Pink Mix, double and single width
Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other description.
Super Vestings
Super Super Satins—English and French
And Summer Vestings of every description, quality, and price.
Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

BEST QUALITY; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid Pumps;
Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Fine light Satins, Silks, and Shawles
Plain Silks
Painted Muslins, and French Chinos
French, English, and Domestic Prints
Fine Plaid Muslins
Fingered Swiss, Jaconet, and Back Muslins
Dainty
Furniture Prints, and Diapers Muslins
Bleached, Brown, and Plaid
Cotton Onaburgs, (a heavy article for negroes) shirting.)

LATE FASHIONS.

White, Black, and Blue Silk; French Murens, Kid, and Kid-lined Promenades
Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of

Fancy Articles.

to his line.

J. W. FRAZER.

P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New Goods every sixty days. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call, as they can be supplied at New York wholesale prices, with carriage.

Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836.—25-11

"TEXAS."

IN PRESS, and will shortly be published, and for sale at the bookstores, at the Intelligence office, "TEXAS," being a Historical Geographical and descriptive work, of THREE HUNDRED PAGES—double column, by

MRS. MARY AUSTIN HOLLEY.
Price, \$1.50.

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which render it expedient for me to discontinue my connection with Ingerson & Co., and to transfer the business to the late walk, at the City, on Kentucky street. The business to future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES S. COOK.
April 23—16-11.—*Dayton Dem. Herald.*

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county,
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene “

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden Ly n of Caldwell.
2d F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4h Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5h Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

MONDAY.....JUNE.....13.....1836.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—Great preparation are being made in 'Richmond and Danville, for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. At Danville the two Literary Societies will be addressed by James T. Morehead Esq., acting Governor, and by James C. Cross, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio, of this city.

"*Justus*," a severe satire upon grind-
ing out a Civil Engineer in six months, is
received, and under consideration. We
admit the apparent quickery in the *puff*,
republished in the Gazette of 16th May,
from the Georgetown Sentinel!; and if the
"profs" have *proved nothing*, perhaps
the application of a little *causie*, might
not be improper. We have known the
English Grammar driven into a student
by machinery, in the course of two
weeks. We have known the *so* who can
not write their names legibly, become
perfect adepts in the art, on receiving ten
lessons of one hour each; and we have
seen *SOME* *SAXY* *scallow* a sword eighteen
inches long—then why might not a
young gentleman of good capacity, be-
come a first rate engineer in six months?
The heavens and the earth, and all their
contents having been made in six *days*,
we see no good reason why a good En-
gineer might not be made in six months.

That the Gazette will be no idle advocate of any cause it may espouse there can be no doubt; and that it will support Judge Clarke, for Governor

ANOTHER WAR BREWING.—The Far West, published at Independence, Missouri, says information has been received from Kirtland, Ohio, through various channels, of another movement among the Mormons to obtain possession of the "promised land," and to establish their Zion in Jackson county, the scene of their former disastrous defeat. They are said to be aiming to the number of 1500 or 2000, and to be making their way, in detached parties, to the "celestial city." The West also states

SHELBYVILLE, KY. JUNE 5, 1836.

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
 MATTHEW KENNEDY, Louisville,
 WILLIAM McCLANAHAN, Richmond, } Agents.
 HIRAM M. BLEDSOE, Paris.
 THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.
 Applications for Policies of Insurance or for in-
 formation to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M.
 Kennedy, Louisville; William McClanahan,
 Richmond; Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be
 promptly attended to
 Lex May 31, 1836—26-50t

ONE OF LAND, upon which he now resides, and a quarter miles east of Nichollsville, containing **130 Acres**, all enclosed under good fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer. **W. T. MILES.**
May 12, 1896--90--if

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.



THE LARGEST LOTTERIES EVER DRAWN IN THE U. S.!

THE liberal patronage afforded by the patrons has induced the Managers to make arrangements with the Legislature to draw a series of Schemes in June—surpassing all that have hitherto been offered, the capitals varying from

100,000 Dollars!
TO 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!

Full particulars are referred to as order—and a supply can only be secured by immediate application to the person of his mother, Fortune, S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

100,000 Dollars!!!
The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the United States!

Containing only 7,140 Tickets—35 Number Combination Lottery.
By Authority of Congress.

Alexandria Lottery,
For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

CLASS A.
To be drawn in the City of Washington, in June, 1836—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & McVay) Managers. Drawing superintended by a Committee appointed by the Corporation.

SCHEME.
Is formed on the territory combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which FIVE prizes will be drawn at the time and place advertised for the drawing, making ten prizes each having three of the drawn numbers out; 310 prizes each having two of the drawn numbers out; 2425 prizes each having one of the drawn numbers out; and also 4495 tickets having none of the drawn numbers out, being blanks.

Prize of	\$100,000	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$500	\$250	\$100	\$50	\$25
1	25,000	25,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,000	500	250	100	50	25
2	10,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10
3	5,000	5,000	2,500	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5
4	2,500	2,500	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2
5	1,000	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1
6	500	500	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	0
7	250	250	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0
8	100	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
9	50	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
10	25	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	10	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	5	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2645 prizes, 4495 blanks; 7140 tickets, Amounting to \$245,000
Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a Package.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sat. April Term, 1836.

JAMES SHILOH, Complainant against
WILLIAM PRICE & Co. Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Maryman C. Brachshaw and Ellen, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and Polly, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Holmes and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, decessed, and Hatch and Sally, his wife, American Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin and wife are all inhabitants of this Commonwealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, it is therefore ordered that unless they do so on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—sent, D. B. PRICE, clk jcc
13-21 By JOHN FLETCHER, d.c.

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin County, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Crocker's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Pohnatua is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton and Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.
Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-1f

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the friends and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with full barley seed. CLARY & Co.
August 19, 1835—24-6a

Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANZIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTING Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready-made Clothing, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

SHIRTS.
Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col-lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.
Fancy, Sword, Whalbone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.
Heinrich's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.
A new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.
Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youth and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.
Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.
Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS.
Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

(The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.)
Lex. April 26, 1835—17-3m

Engineer's Office Lexington and Ohio Road, Road, Louisville, Ky. April 26, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 12th day of June next, for the grading and improving of the road, for the distance of 20 miles of said Road, next adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, proposals will also be received for the erection of two Bridges or Viaducts, to wit: one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other over Beargrass Creek at Louisville. These Bridges shall be constructed with stone piers and abutments, and wooden superstructure. The respective plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, and all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the assistant Engineers on the line of the road. The remaining distance to Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared. The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.

THO. E. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lexington & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td ch Lou Jour.

Candy's Coffeehouse
And Wholesale Beer, Ale and PORTER HOUSE.

THE proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving an extensive stock of ALE and PORTER from Louisville and Pittsburgh, and will sell Wholesale and Retail, either bottled or in barrels, an article that he considers (he will not say better, but thinks a *little* better, at any rate second or none in the State, his opinion being derived from the expressed satisfaction of his customers generally. He is now making arrangements to supply houses in town and country. Those wishing a regular Summer supply will do well in call and make engagements. Families supplied at the shortest notice. All those who are fond of a glass of good ale. Just call up at Candy's he is in for sale. From Pittsburgh it comes, its good, sound and strong. If you are not pleased with it, call for a song.

Those who have tasted Candy's Porter And like it well—come drink like water; If other trash they palates please; This transportation sure must cease. Should some dislike his ale or porter, Next door they'll find good Blue Lick Water; His rider's good—as good as can be; If 'twill not suit you, call for brandy.

April 30, 1836—17-td

JUST RECEIVED,
20 BBL'S. Mackrel, No. 2.
4,000 lbs. Bacon, (to be sold from one lb. to a thousand.)
1 Hogshead superior quality SUGAR.
R. GRAY.

Corner of Limestone and Water streets, between Brennan's Hotel and the upper end of the market-house, Lexington, Ky.
April 23, 1836—16-1f

JABEZ BEACH.
At this Coach Depot opposite General Campbell's, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES.
Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N. Jersey, consisting of Coaches, Broughs, Buggies, &c. &c. These customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.
Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-1f

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES.
Learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—boys between the ages of 14 and 16 will be preferred.
Lexington, March 5—9-1f

Piano Fortes.
A splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale by
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL
Lexington, May 8, 1836—18-2m

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;
A part of which is as follows:

- 30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835
- 10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
- 6 Doins Figs, first quality,
- 2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
- 2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.
- A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, superior quality.
- 7 Doins Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;
- Also, 2 Barrels of first quality L.O.F. SUGAR.
- A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.
N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.
Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-1f \$1*

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

RAINEY AND FERGUSON
WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.
selected by one of the firm, who is yet in the East, endeavoring to select new style and desirable GOODS from the very late arrivals of Spring Packets in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those now opening consist of a large lot of CLOTHS and CASSIMERS, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of Plain and Figured Black and Colored SILKS and SATINS, and Satin Stripes HERRING, Painted LAWNS, MUSLINS, &c. &c.; a splendid stock of French Worked Muslins and Bobinet Capes and Collars.

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robinson and McCurdy's Extra Fine Kid, Satin and Crumelle Slippers; a handsome assortment Legging, Venetian and Straw Carpet; also a large lot of Wall Paper; Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Goods Houses.

Also, a good lot of German Burap, an excellent substitute for flax linen.
R. & F.
N. B. A heavy lot of good TOW LIXEN on hand.
P. S. Our stock being, uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance.
R. & F.
April 16, 1836—16-1f

\$300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing \$120 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank, \$50 mostly near sixty years.

A Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing 70 in P. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned ring commonly called a "Cub dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family for many years.

I Certificate of stock in the Mayville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.
Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c. All payable in G. Keen; among which, the following are recollectured:

- 1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.
- 1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.
- 1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.
- 1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.
- 4 notes on Thomas S. Reid & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.
- 1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.
- 1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.
- A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.
- A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bradley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get therefrom.
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-1f

MESSANGER DUROC.
WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable on the Lexington Association course. Particulars &c., made known in due time.

Pedigree in a concise form.
Messenger DuROC, by DuROC; dam Vincenta, by Messenger; Sleuder; Latic; Willard; True Blum; Joseph; and DuROC's imported mare by Varske; Starling; Partners; Smiling Tom; Traveller's dam by Almanac; Bay Bolton's sister by Grey Hantley; Makeless; Bimmer; Diamond; Sister to the dam of old Merlin by Bostler.

JAMES SHY.
January 10, 1836—2-1f

NEW SPRING GOODS, FOR 1836.
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Tilford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid stock of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.

To which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
Lex March 8, '36—10-1f

MONEY LOST.
\$300 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern and the hotel of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in 500 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelopment as follows: "\$3000 to pay to bearer in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Kants, to the order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Bankers and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.
D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

TURNPIKE LETTINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 2 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, at John Keiser's Tavern, in the city of Lexington, for the construction of that part of the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Road between the present lettings, and the city of Lexington, a distance of about 9 miles, with some bridging; the grading of which is to be done within the present year, and to be completed in the next year. Notes and specifications may in due time, be seen and examined at the Mayor's office in Versailles and at the Superintendent's residence in Lexington. The line will be divided into convenient sections to suit the capacity of Contractors, and showing, and the notes read and explained on the ground by an Engineer, two days previous to the lettings. The country is healthy and the materials abundant.

By order of the Board of Managers.
WM. B. BLACKBURN, Presd.
May 14, 1836—21-15J

(The Board of Managers will meet at John Keiser's Tavern, in the city of Lexington, on Saturday, the 28th inst., to determine on the location. Those who are interested are requested to attend.

Gazette and Intelligencer and Mayville Eagle will insert the above till 15th June.—Obs. & Rep. April 2, 1836—13-1f

NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lex. F. L. and M. Ins Co.

FOR SALE.
THE well known three story BRICK HOUSE, on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Goods Store. This extensive property, 30 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Rail Road Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.
LUCY D. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, May 19, '36—22-1f

JUST RECEIVED,
A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufactured by W. W. Smith expressly for family use—warranted superior. For sale by
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, May 18, 1836—22-2m

FIRE!
RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, against Fire, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscribers.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lexington, May 13, '36—23-1f

BLUE LICK WATER.
THE first fresh supply this day received by D. BRADFORD, Main street, where it will be constantly kept during the season.
Lex. May 12, 1836—20

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1836.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;
Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—all of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city.
JOHN SHROCK.
April 16, 1836—15-1f

New Grocery Store.

CURTIS J. SMITH
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by P. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
as good and as cheap as can be had in the city.—Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the wholesale prices.

N. B. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.
May 12, 1836—20-1f

KENAWHA SALT.
A LOT of No. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just received and for sale by
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, May 18.—22-2m

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, March 22d, 1836.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the fifth Instalment of ten dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 27th day of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
March 26.—12-1f

LOST.
ON Saturday last, about one o'clock, in the morning, a BLACK LEATHER BOOK, with a Steel Spring Clasp, tolerable large size, with a five dollar bill and four dollars in silver and other papers; between Candy's Coffee House and the Forks of the Road leading to Paris. Any person having found the same, will confer a favor on the owner, and receive a fair compensation for their trouble, by leaving it at Candy's Coffee House, the owner being a Wagoner in his employ and a colored man.

Lexington, May 16, 1836—21-1f

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dressing Room to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

KENAWHA PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.
J. J. MILDARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-1f

PROCESSIONING.
I WILL attend with the surveyor and commissioners appointed by the Montgomery county court, on Friday the 24th of June next, at any house in Montgomery county, on the waters of Red river, near the heavier ponds, to re-mark and establish my lines and courses of the tract of land on which I now reside, patented by Humphrey Tompkins and John Wilson of Philadelphia, and containing two hundred acres more or less; and shall take depositions of simply persons to establish said lines and courses, and shall adjourn from day to day until completed.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS.
May 27th, 1836.—25-3f

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Goods Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimere; Men and boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.

April 2, 1836—13-1f

FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky.
TAKEN UP, on the plantation of John R. Dunlap, Esq. by Reuben Leashy, near the Boonsborough road, 5 miles from Lexington, a dark BAY MARE, supposed to be 13 years old; upwards of 16 hands high; a little lame in one fore foot; no spots; appraised to \$30 by John Conston and W. Adam Downing, this 25th May, 1836, before me.

DANIEL BRADFORD, J. P.
A copy—Att. J. C. Kimes, Clk.
24-3 By Walter Rimes, d.c.

CAREY'S LIBRARY
OF
CHOICE LITERATURE

THE subscriber has purchased of J. Tilford & Co. their entire stock of Merchandise, and rented their Store, rooms for a term of years, and respectfully informs their friends and the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business under the firm of